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PRELIMINARY LIST OF UPPER ST. REGIS FUNGI

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(WITH PLATES 167–169)

It was my good fortune to spend the last week in August, 1915, with Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Luttrell at their camp on the Upper St. Regis, surrounded by virgin forests of balsam fir, spruce, and hemlock, often mixed with birch and rarely with maple and beech.

Fungi were unusually abundant, for it was the height of the season and one of the best years for fleshy forms ever known in the Adirondacks. Every facility was at hand, also, for collecting, drying, and otherwise caring for the specimens; and a dozen friends stood ready to lend me a helping hand.

Under these favorable circumstances, it was deemed advisable to make both a qualitative and a quantitative survey of the more conspicuous fungi appearing in the vicinity during the week, with the hope of assisting the large number of mycologists and other nature lovers who visit the Adirondacks during late summer.

The number of species collected was over 300, and this number might have been largely increased if attention had been given to inconspicuous woody and leathery forms and to species occurring on leaves. A number of the rarer species found have not yet been definitely determined and will not appear in the list to follow.

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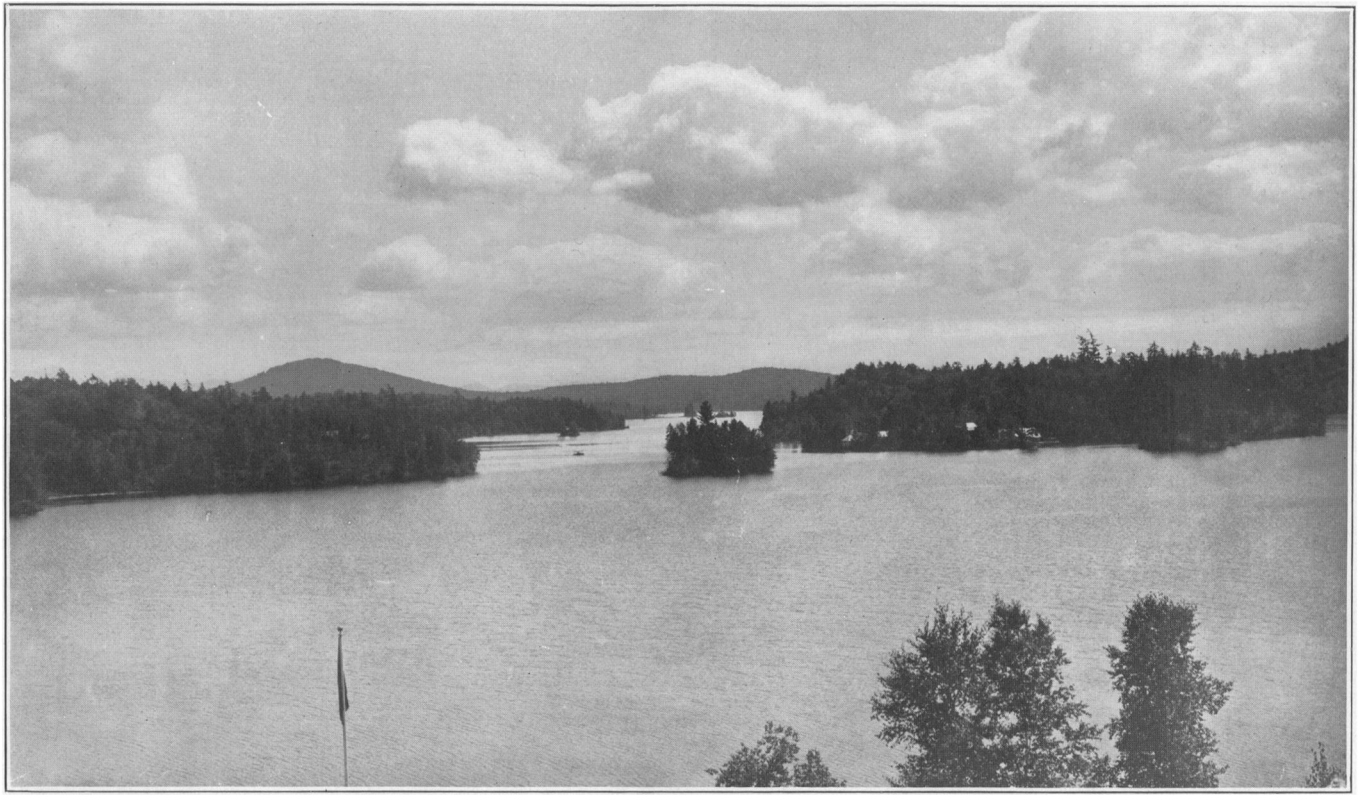


VIEW OF UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE FROM CAMP KANOSA

Special attention was given to edible and poisonous fungi. About 35 species were eaten, many of them in quantity and prepared in various ways. Many other edible species were not eaten because the specimens had to be preserved. Those accustomed to the fleshy forms occurring about New York City are entirely unprepared for the remarkable difference in the Adirondack fungous flora, which is distinctly northern unmixed with southern elements and is associated with coniferous forests rather than deciduous woodlands in which oaks and chestnuts are dominant.

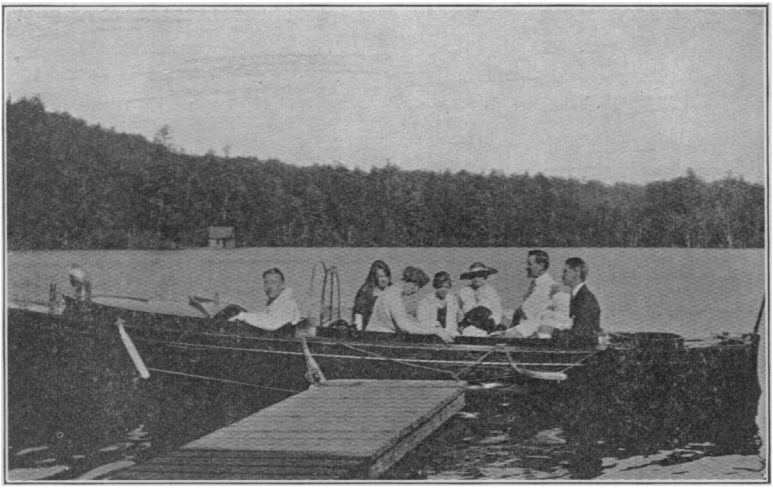


FIG. 1. Landing at Camp Kanosa.

The following list contains a few notes on points of special interest. The abundance of a species is indicated by exponents, the numerals *1–5* denoting a definite number of times collected and the letters *n, nn,* and *nnn* meaning "frequent," "common," and "very common" respectively.

A. MYXOMYCETES

Fuligo septica[2]
Reticularia Lycoperdon[2]

B. ASCOMYCETES

Cordyceps militaris.[1] Found in Isaria form only.
Cudonia lutea[n]
Daldinia concentrica[2]
Helvella Infula[2]

Lachnea hemisphaerica.[2] Very abundant at one place in low mixed woods.
Lachnea scutellata.[2] On dead beech logs.
Leotia lubrica[n]
Macropodium macropus[nn]
Mitrula vitellina[1]
Peziza abietina.[1] Very abundant in one spot in low mixed woods.
Spathularia velutipes[4]
Xylaria polymorpha[n]

C. HYMENOMYCETES

a. TREMELLALES

Tremella lutescens.[2] On hemlock logs.
Tremella mycetophila.[1] On *Collybia dryophila.*
Tremellodon gelatinosum.[1] On coniferous log.

b. AGARICALES

1. Thelephoraceae

Craterellus cornucopioides.[1] Abundant at one spot in the edge of coniferous woods.
Thelephora laciniata[n]

2. Clavariaceae

Members of this family were very abundant everywhere on the ground in the woods. The most abundant species was what I determined as *Clavaria cinerea.* Other species found were:

Clavaria fusiformis[2]
Clavaria pinophila[1]
Clavaria pistillaris[1]

3. Hydnaceae

Members of this family were very rare, as is usually the case. Three species belonging to the *H. zonatum* group were found, but these have not been definitely determined.

Hydnum caput-ursi.[1] On a decaying spot in a living beech trunk.
Hydnum ochraceum[2]

4. Polyporaceae

Bjerkandera adusta[1]
Cerrena unicolor[1]
Coltricia perennis[3]
Coltricia tomentosa[3]
Coriolus abietinus[n]
Coriolus versicolor[n]
Daedalea confragosa[4]
Elfvingia fomentaria[1]
Elfvingia megaloma[n]
Fomes roseus[n]
Fomes ungulatus[n]

Fomitiporia prunicola[1]
Gloeophyllum hirsutum[nn]
Hapalopilus rutilans[1]
Inonotus radiatus[1]
Ischnoderma fuliginosum[n]. The usual form on coniferous logs.
Phaeolus sistotremoides[1]
Piptoporus suberosus[n]
Polyporus elegans[n]
Porodaedalea Pini[n]
Pycnoporus cinnabarinus[1]
Pyropolyporus conchatus[1]
Pyropolyporus igniarius[1]
Scutiger griseus.[1] This was found on a shady bank in coniferous woods. The young pileus was pale-rosy-isabelline, the hymenium white, and the taste mild.
Spongipellis borealis.[1] The specimens were unusually small.
Tyromyces caesius[2]
Tyromyces chioneus[n]
Tyromyces guttulatus[3]
Tyromyces lacteus[2]

5. Boletaceae

Boletinus pictus[nnn]. This beautiful edible species was more abundant than I have ever seen it before. It was difficult to obtain specimens free from insects, even when picked very young.
Ceriomyces affinis[1]
Ceriomyces auriporus[1]
Ceriomyces ferruginatus[1]
Ceriomyces nebulosus?[n]. This rather pretty edible species had been found previously at Lake Placid.
Ceriomyces subglabripes[3]
Ceriomyces viscidus[nn]. Common under birch trees.
Rostkovites granulatus.[5] Two distinct forms of this species were found, the ordinary pinkish form and one which was yellowish throughout, slimy, with a pleasant, slight odor of bitter almonds, a mild taste, and dark-dirty-yellow tubes.
Rostkovites subaureus[nn]. Mostly under pines planted about the camp.
Suillellus luridus.[1] Gregarious at the edge of coniferous woods.
Tylopilus felleus[nnn]. Very conspicuous by reason of its abundance and size. Many specimens were tasted and all were found to be exceedingly bitter.

6. Agaricaceae

Agaricus diminutivus[n]
Chanterel aurantiacus[2]
Chanterel infundibuliformis[nnn]
Chanterel umbonatus[nn]
Claudopus nidulans.[1] At the base of a small dead coniferous trunk. The specimens were young and fresh and were carefully tested by more than one person for a mephitic odor but none was present. I have never noticed such an odor in this species.

Clitocybe clavipes[n]
Clitocybe eccentrica[3]
Clitocybe infundibuliformis[n]
Clitocybe sinopica.[2] On lawn in the open.
Clitocybe subditopoda[2]
Clitocybe virens[2]
Clitocybe spp.
Collybia acervata[nn]
Collybia confluens[nn]. This species has been transferred to *Marasmius*.
Collybia dryophila[nn]
Collybia maculata[nn]. Always spotted and very bitter even when cooked.

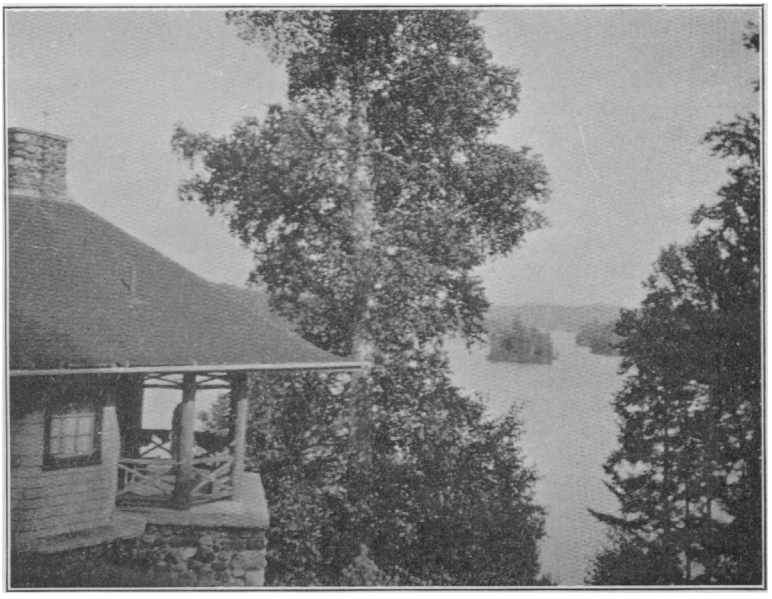


FIG. 2. View of Upper St. Regis Lake from one of the guest houses at Camp Kanosa.

Collybia platyphylla.[2] Under maple and birch.
Collybia radicata.[4] Mostly under beech, attached to the roots.
Collybia scabriuscula[1]
Collybia strictipes?[n]
Collybia tuberosa[n]. On decaying *Lactaria turpis* and possibly other gill-fungi. Several years ago in Maine, I found this species abundant on *Lactaria turpis*.
Collybia spp.
Coprinus fimetarius[1]
Coprinus micaceus.[1] Under birch and maple.
Cortinarius armillatus[nnn]

Cortinarius erythrinus[5]
Cortinarius lilacinus[n]
Cortinarius purpurascens[2]
Cortinarius semisanguineus[nnn]. Attacked by insects when very young.
Cortinarius spp.
Cortinellus rutilans[1]
Entoloma cuspidatum?[1]
Entoloma sericeum[3]
Entoloma strictius?[1]
Entoloma spp.
Flammula penetrans[n]
Flammula sapinea[1]
Flammula spumosa[3]
Galera Hypnorum[2]
Galera tener.[1] On the lawn.
Hygrophorus chlorophanus[1]
Hygrophorus coccineus[n]
Hygrophorus laetus.[1] Several hymenophores of this beautiful species were found in swampy ground between Upper Spectacle and Lower Spectacle lakes.
Hygrophorus miniatus[n]
Inocybe spp. Nearly a dozen species were found, most of them in rather sterile soil in open woods or wood borders.
Laccaria laccata[nn]
Laccaria striatula[n]
Lactaria camphorata[1]
Lactaria deceptiva[nn]. Very large, reaching 8 inches in diameter, dirty-white, cottony on the margin, acrid. This species is found under conifers and takes the place of *Lactaria piperata* found in oak groves about New York City.
Lactaria Gerardii[2]
Lactaria lignyota[nn]
Lactaria mucida[2]
Lactaria oculata[1]
Lactaria parva[1]
Lactaria subdulcis[nnn]
Lactaria theiogala[n]
Lactaria torminosa.[3] This poisonous species may be recognized by its zonate surface and conspicuously woolly margin.
Lactaria turpis.[3] An interesting species, very dull in color, occurring in low places in woods and usually attacked by *Collybia tuberosa.*
Lactaria varia[1]
Lactaria spp.
Lepiota amianthina[5]
Lepiota clypeolaria[n]
Lepiota fuscosquamea.[3] This species is very closely related to *L. clypeolaria.*
Lepiota naucina[1]
Leptonia serrulata[2]
Limacella illinita.[1] Under birch trees.

Marasmius campanulatus[2]
Marasmius oreades.[1] On the lawn.
Marasmius rotula[4]
Melanoleuca albissima[nnn]. Growing gregariously in coniferous woods in large groups covering many square feet and conspicuous at a considerable distance. Many specimens were tasted and all were found to be bitter.
Melanoleuca melaleuca.[2] Found in abundance in one spot at the edge of deciduous woods.

FIG. 3. Some of the guests at Camp Kanosa who assisted in collecting fungi.

Mycena Leaiana[1]
Mycena pura[n]
Mycena spp.
Omphalia campanella[2]
Omphalia chrysophylla[n]
Omphalia fibula[4]

Omphalia umbellifera[1]
Omphalia spp.
Paxillus atrotomentosus[nn]. Very large and more abundant than I have ever seen it before, occurring on stumps in coniferous woods.
Paxillus involutus[nn]
Paxillus panuoides[1]
Pholiota squarrosa.[1] Abundant on a fallen deciduous trunk.
Pholiota spp.
Pluteus cervinus.[2] Only two small specimens were seen.
Russula albidula[1]
Russula compacta[nn]. Large, edible, free from insects.
Russula depallens?[3]
Russula emetica[n]

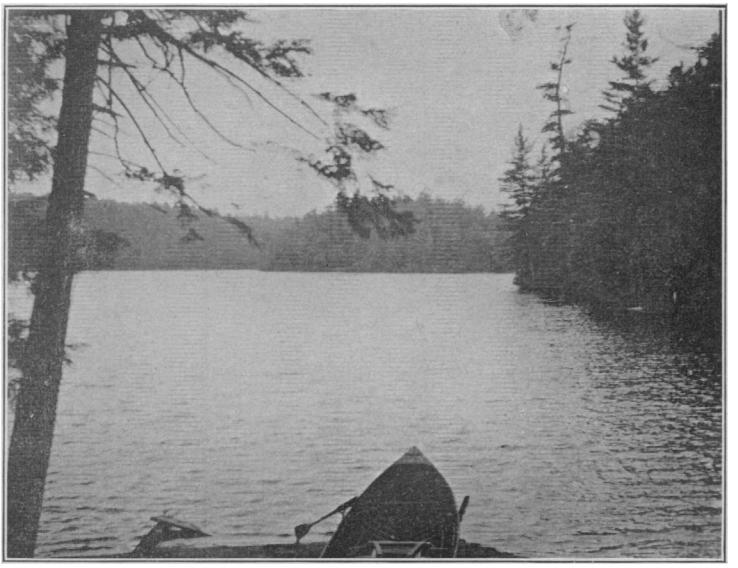


FIG. 4. Lower Spectacle Lake.

Russula foetens[1]
Russula foetens?[n]. More common, somewhat smaller, and with less odor than typical *R. foetens*.
Russula lutea?[n]
Russula spp. A beautiful rosy-stemmed reddish species was common everywhere in coniferous woods and also a purplish species with a white stem. Both of these were edible and easily distinguished from *R. emetica*. Several other species were collected which will be determined later.
Stropharia semiglolata.[2] Found sparingly in its usual habitat.
Vaginata plumbea[nn]. The yellowish form of this species was common everywhere. I do not remember seeing the gray form.

*Vaginata plumbea strangulata*n. I had an excellent opportunity to study this variety in all its stages and, for this locality, it is apparently entirely distinct from *V. plumbea*. It was not found to vary in color, but Professor Atkinson recently told me that he once collected a yellowish form of it.

*Venenarius Frostianus*nn

*Venenarius muscarius*n. The usual orange form of northern latitudes.

*Venenarius phalloides*n. The usual umbrinous form was the common one, just as I found at Lake Placid, while the white form or "destroying angel" was collected only four times. In the vicinity of New York City, the dark form would hardly be noticed during an entire season, while the white form is one of the most abundant fleshy fungi in our woodlands, which accounts for the number of deaths due to its use by ignorant persons.

D. GASTEROMYCETES

Puffballs were not very abundant, if we except *Scleroderma aurantium,* the hard-skinned puffball. In addition to the species listed below, I probably obtained *L. atropurpureum* and *L. pulcherrimum,* as well as two or three other species not definitely determined.

Crucibulum vulgare[1]

Lycoperdon cyathiforme.[1] On the lawn near the camp.

*Lycoperdon gemmatum*n

Lycoperdon pyriforme[2]

*Lycoperdon separans.*n Grassy places in the open.

Lycoperdon subincarnatum.[1] This beautiful species was found in abundance among chips and sticks in a low spot in the edge of mixed woods.

*Scleroderma aurantium*nnn. Abundant everywhere under all kinds of trees.

SPECIES USED FOR FOOD

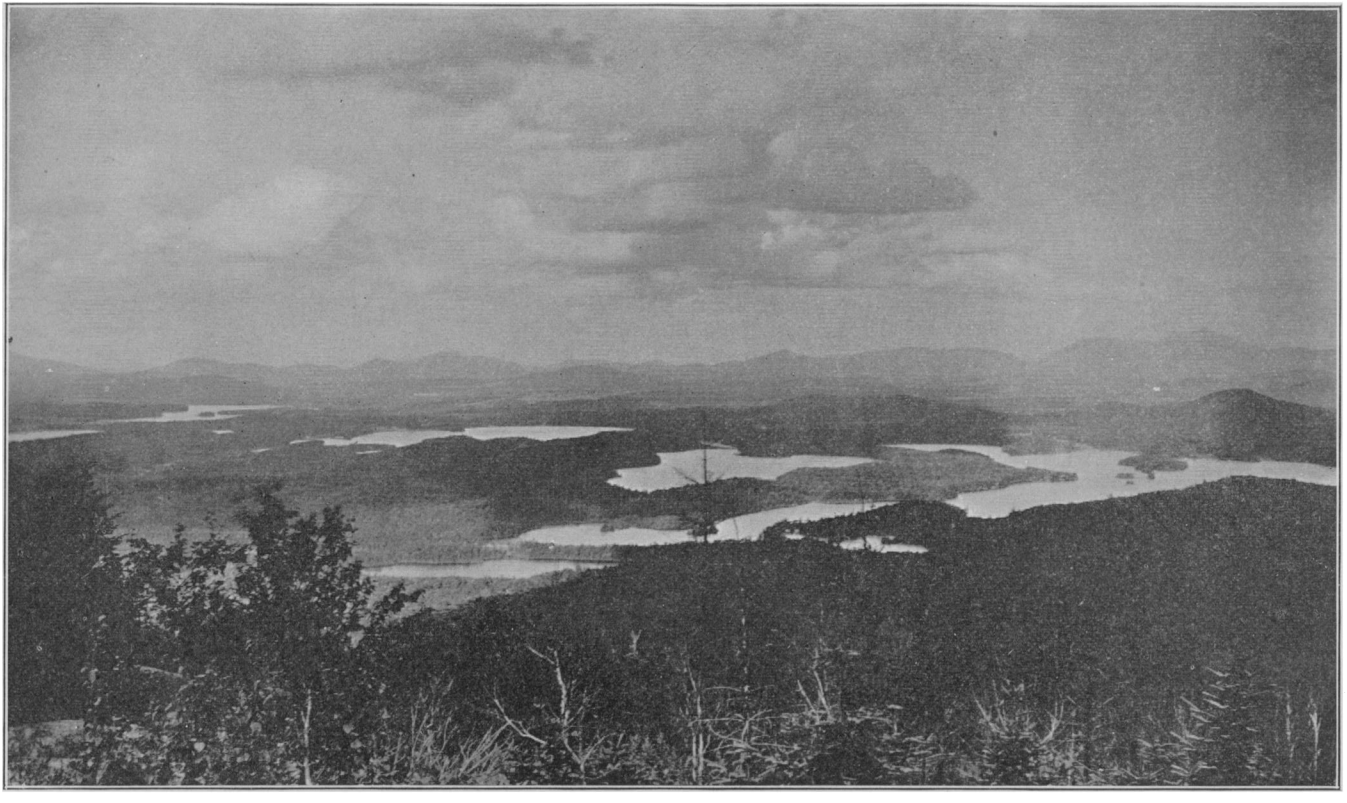
Boletinus pictus
Ceriomyces viscidus
and several other species
Chanterel infundibuliformis
Chanterel umbonatus
Clavaria, several species
Collybia acervata
Collybia dryophila
Collybia radicata
Cortinarius lilacinus
Cortinarius semisanguineus
Craterellus cornucopioides
Hygrophorus coccineus
Hygrophorus miniatus
Laccaria laccata
Lactaria lignyota
Lactaria subdulcis
and several other species
Lepiota clypeolaria
Lycoperdon gemmatum
Lycoperdon pyriforme
Lycoperdon Wrightii
Paxillus involutus
Rostkovites granulatus
Rostkovites subaureus
Russula compacta
Russula lutea?
and several other species
Vaginata plumbea strangulata
Vaginata plumbea

PRINCIPAL POISONOUS AND BITTER SPECIES COLLECTED

Ceriomyces ferruginatus
Collybia maculata
Lactaria torminosa
Melanoleuca albissima
Russula emetica
Russula foetens
Suillellus luridus
Tylopilus felleus
Venenarius muscarius
Venenarius phalloides

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

CAMP KANOSA WITH ST. REGIS MOUNTAIN IN THE DISTANCE



VIEW OF UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE AND SEVERAL OTHERS FROM ST. REGIS MOUNTAIN. MT. MARCY AND OTHER PEAKS OVER 5,000 FEET HIGH ARE VISIBLE IN THE DISTANCE ON THE RIGHT. CAMP KANOSA IS SITUATED ON THE NARROW RIDGE TO THE LEFT OF THE CENTER BETWEEN UPPER ST. REGIS AND UPPER SPECTACLE LAKES